### Amnsements

ABBEY'S THEATRE- 2-The Red Lamp and Railad Mon-ACADEMY OF MI'SIC-2-8:15-Bury of the Hill. AMERICAN THEACAE 2-8. The District Attorney.
ATLANTI GARDEN, 50 to 54 Pawery-Evening-Conerit and Vaudeville.
BLIOU-2-8:15-The 20th Cervury Girl. BLOOMINGDALE'S—Napoleor Exhibit.
BROADWAY THEATAE—Machane Sans Gene.
CARNEGIE HALL, S. & Recital.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—3 S. L. A Trip to Chinatown. DALT'S THEATRE-2 -S-The Orient Express.
EDEN MUSEE-2-S-The Desden Shepherdess. EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:15 The Masqueraders.

FAFTH AVENUE THE YERFS 2-8-Gismodda.
CARDEN THEATRE-2-8:E-Little Christopher.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2-8:15-Sowing, the Wind. ARRIGAN'S THEATRE-3 "- Notoriety. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:15-Rob Roy. HOYT'S THEATRE-2-15-NEW-A MIR Whit Flag.

EOSTER & BIAL'S-Vaudwille LYCEUM THEATRE-2-8.80-The Case of Rebellion MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-19 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Poultry Exhibition

METHOPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-2-Don Giovanni-8-PALMER'S THEATRE-2-6-The Faint Card. PROCTOR'S-10 a. m. to 10;30 p. m.-Vaudeville. STANDARD THEATRE-2-8:30-Too Much Johnson, ( STAR THEATRE-2-8:15-The Old Homestead.

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### Business Notices.

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# New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1895.

### FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-All the Wei-Hai-Wei land forts have been captured; the Chinese lost 2,000 men; the Chinese peace envoys were received by Premier Ito at Hiroshima. ==== No more survivors of the wreck of the Elbe were found; the Crathie's captain said that his own vessel seemed to be dinking and that he thought the Elbe was safe. Guatemala is said to have conceded practically all the points in dispute with Mexico. Premier Greene, of Newfoundland, resigned his office; Sir William Whiteway will succeed him.

Congress.-Both branches in session. = Senate: Mr. Teller replied to Mr. Gorman's speech of Thursday. - House: There was an affray between Messrs. Breckinridge and Heard; Mr. Storer's Hawaiian resolution was passed; the Administration Currency bill was reported from commit-

Domestic.-Senator Lexow announced that the Police Reorganization Commission bill would be amended so as to allow Mayor Strong to appoint the Commissioners. —— The Treasury statement for January shows an increase to the National debt of \$13,542,573 during the month. == The Union Pacific consented to join the Western Trunk Line Passenger Association. The cruiser Bennington sailed from San Francisco for Buena Ventura, Colombia.

City and Suburban .- A young woman named Catherine Morrison killed herself with a razor in a confessional-box in the Roman Catholic Church of the Epiphany, in Second-ave. There were several instances of violence in Brooklyn, but the cars ran with almost oldtime regularity. - The annual dinner of the Dartmouth College alumni took place. The Cutting will case was compromised. Gold exports were checked, and stocks advanced in view of the new bond issue.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair, followed by snow flurries in the afternoon; much colder at night. Temperature yesterday: Low est, 20 degrees; highest, 35; average, 28%.

The opening of the great new building of the Boston Public Library yesterday may be regarded as an occurrence of chiefly local interest. It serves, however, or should serve, as an impressive object-lesson to many other cities. New-York greatly needs just such an institution It is really disgraceful that it has none. But it has none, and has at present no prospect of ever getting one. New-Yorkers lament that fact; they criticise the management of the various private libraries; and they wish some rich man would give them a few million dollars for such a library. But Boston opens its municipal pocketbook and pays out \$5,000,000 for its library, just as it pays for its Fire Department or its police force. How would the proposition to do likewise strike old Eather Knickerbocker?

The sentiments expressed and the action taken by the members of the Professional Woman's League present at their "literary afternoon" yes terday on the "big hat" question will be highly commended by a large part of the theatre-going public, and no doubt their discussion and recomendation will have considerable influence in removing the obnoxious hat without the necessity of legislation on the subject. The leaguers, who are most of them women of the stage, were practically unaulmous in condemning the obstructive hat, and they asked all the members of their organization to set a good example to other women and either wear small and unobtrusive bonnets or remove their hats in the theatre. This excellent advice ought to be followed by all the women who go to theatres. The spirit of reform is abroad in the land, and the big hat ought to feel its force.

The garbage dumping business down the Bay seems to have been developed with a special idea of making this city the victim of jobs and extortion. The people who control the scows embrace the opportunity in every emergency to "hold up" the city by demanding excessive payments for the use of the barges which carry away and dump the garbage, while Furgueson, State Shore Inspector, whose reputation is as unfragrant as the refuse which the scows carry down to the sea, attempts to block the They evidently prefer to give China ample time way of the Street Cleaning Department unless it acquiesces in his notorious schemes and jobs. so sytreme a step is taken. That the Chinese Probably not. Democrats are not dodging so

sloner, says that he is going to give his earnest make a special effort to discover a means of disposing of the refuse without carrying it down the Bay to be washed ashore there. The gar- left for them to do. Work at Wel-Hai-Wei has bage should be destroyed near the point where it is collected. This is a reform possible of accomplishment, and it would dispose at once of the scow extortionists, the Shore Inspector and the garbage.

The ambiguous explanations offered by the officers of the Crathie of their strange conduct in neglecting to stand by the Elbe after the collision are unintelligible except upon the theory They assert that when the ships were separated they expected the Crathie to sink at any moment, and consequently left the passengers and they thought that their own ship was in danger of foundering, it is remarkable that they did some bope of rescue. If the Crathie's damages were so serious, they ought to have been warned by their own experience that the other vessel might be in imminent danger. As the evidence is critically examined the conclusion is confirmed that the vessels were within plain sight and that the collision was clearly preventable. There were errors of judgment, certainly on the part of the Crathie's officers, and probably also on the part of the Elbe's commander. Somebody made a very gross miscalculation either of the distance or of the speed of the approaching steamer; and the penalty is the loss of over 330 lives with a fine vessel at the

### SURRENDER NUMBER ONE.

bottom of the sea.

A week ago Senator Lexow, with the confidence natural to a servant who knows what his master wants and assumes that he will obtain it, was declaring in public and private that the bills submitted to the Legislature with his report would be passed without amendment. One of these bills was that providing for a reorganization of the Police Department of this city through Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor; and because this was the bill which at that time had encountered the stoutest and most indignant opposition it was also the one to which Senator Lexow's proclamation most particularly applied. The gentleman from Nyack, moreover, not satisfied with announcing the purpose and prerogative of Mr. Thomas C. Platt, gave himself the pleasure of assuming an autocratic and imperative demeanor on his own account, and waxing very mighty and scornful declared that he cared nothing about mass-meetings and public opinion, and that he could not be swerved one bair's breadth from his duty, which, of course, was to put through the New-York City bills prepared by a citizen of Tioga. Yesterday Senator Lexow formally announced

that the police reorganization bill would be amended so as to confer upon Mayor Strong the power of appointing the Commissioners. He said in explanation of his consent to be swerved hair's breadth or more from his duty that, the Mayor and the Governor having finally expressed themselves in favor of this modification there was no reason why it should not be made. The Senator inadvertently neglected to mention the circumstance that Platt had ordered him to withdraw the bill for repairs, but we lay no great stress upon that omission; possibly be thought it indelicate to pretend to a monopoly of knowledge as to a matter of common notoriety. We would not for a great deal fail to do Mr. Lexow justice. There is no proof that he was insincere a week ago when he declared that he cared nothing about mass-meetings and publie opinion. If such an insinuation were made against him, he might retort that the thing he cared about was an order from headquarters; and we do not see how such an answer could be refuted. Let us cherish the belief that the Senator from Nyack is an honest and a candid as well as an illustrious man.

But though we have Senator Lexow's word for it that he is unawed by public sentiment. there is gratifying proof in this incident that others are not. Mr. Platt, for example, so late as Tuesday of this week was in a state of great exaltation and magnificence, intimating not the slightest doubt as to his intentions concerning the New-York police bills. They were going to be enacted precisely as they emerged from beneath the pen of his amanuensis, whether or not a parcel of cranks assembled and passed resolutions against them. But yesterday or possibly the day before conceivably even the day before that, if he felt any misgivings as to Mr. Lexow's grace and agility in turning cornersthe President of the United States Express Company sent the requisite instructions to the Canitol and the corner was turned with commendable promptness. Mass-meetings and public opinion do not necessarily worry a Senator, but a boss has to take them into account. That is the cheerful meaning of the official discovery that Mayor Strong is the proper person to appoint the Commissioners whose services he is

to use as he sees fit. We take great pleasure in giving Covernor Morton large credit for illuminating the mind of Mr. Platt. It has been understood for a fortnight that he did not wish to appoint the reorganization Commissioners, and there is now good reason to believe that he caused it to be known where such knowledge would do the most good that he would not appoint them-in other words, that he would not sign a bill imposing so unwelcome and improper a power upon him. While this reasonable assumption remains unrefuted the Governor will derive great praise from it, an increased measure of public confidence also, and, we trust, renewed inspiration to serve the people by thwarting the despicable devices of Richard Croker's under-

## WEI-HAI-WEI AND PEKING.

The news of the fall of Wei-Hal-Wei is confirmed. The Japanese have captured the city and the forts on the mainland, and with their fleet command the adjacent waters. The Chi nese still hold the island of Leukung-Tao, at the entrance to the harbor, on which are some fortifications and military and naval machine shops. They have also a few warships, the remnant of their once-vaunted navy. however, can scarcely hold out for more than a day or two, if so long. And when they fall, China will be utterly without a navy, and without a single important fortified station on the northern coast. The loss of Wei-Hai-Wei is really more serious to her than that of Port Arthur. The two taken together should convince her that further resistance to Japan is

This latest victory gives Japan full control of all the waters at the northern end of the Yellow Sea, and especially of the Gulf of Pe-Chili. It also opens to her a second road to Peking, from the southwest, through the province of Shan tung. So well are the secrets of her plans kept that all present consideration of her future progress must be mere speculation. Judging from the manner in which the campaign has thus far been conducted, however, it seems probable that the Japanese armies will continue their steady and cautious march toward Peking. There is nothing of serious importance to prevent them from taking that place. But they will not hasten to do so, nor is it to be supposed that they are at all anxious to do so at any time. to come to her senses and make peace before

Colonel Waring, the Street Cleaning Commis- will longer delay earnest suing for peace seems incredible. With their fortresses fallen, their attention to the dumping nuisance. He should navy captured, and the advance-guard of the triumphant foe almost within striking distance of Tien-Tsin and Peking, there is nothing else been quick and decisive. That at Hiroshima should be equally to the point.

## MORE BONDS.

The President proposes to issue \$100,000,000 of 4 per cent thirty-year bonds, expecting to get a large proportion of them taken abroad. It is said that representatives of foreign houses have been satisfied by an opinion of the Attorneythat they are afraid of implicating themselves. General that, as no coin except gold was in circulation when the 4 per cent bonds were authorized, the stipulation for payment in coin legally means payment in gold. But the transaccrew of the Elbe to shift for themselves. If tion, if made, is not a good one for the country. The President himself is more responsible than any other man in the world for this dismal not follow closely the other vessel so as to have state of things. Had he said to Congress when it met in December-to go no further back in the dreary record of his mistakes-that it ought to pass at once such measures of relief as the Republicans would support, as his partisans with his advice are now saying in the House, he might have saved his country more than his salary would amount to for more than two centuries. He was too much a partisan for that course, and not enough a patriot.

Assistant Secretary Curtis reports that the 4 per cent bonds can probably be placed on a 3% per cent basis. With the old tariff law yielding ample revenue, although Democratic foolishness about the currency was then expected, capitalists offered to place bonds for Secretary Foster at a 21/2 per cent basis. The difference is 1 thirty years, \$30,000,000 on the amount of bonds to be offered. The President could have made this contract at quite as good terms as Secretary Foster, if he had consented to the necessary conditions, namely, that the revenue should be sufficient and such as to maintain industries, and that the Treasury reserve should be kept inviolate without the slightest squinting toward a substitution of silver paper for paper redeemable in gold. It has pleased the President to take a different course; first to fool over the State bank scheme, and then to offer various concessions to the silver men, the haters greenbacks, the haters of National banks and the "more money" men. His triumph is that he has cost the country \$12,000,000, if he suc ceeds in placing bonds to run only twelve years at a 314 per cent basis, or \$30,000,000 if the bonds have to run their full term.

We are a rich Nation, and presumably can stand it. But we are also poorer by more than \$6,000,000,000 than we were when Mr. Cleveland began to run things, and it would be a delight to the working millions of this country if they could get within \$2,000,000,000 yearly of the wages they received two years ago. When they have to pay \$9,000,000 a year more interest on bonds issued by Mr. Cleveland, and to pay that additional sum for a good many years to come, and for the present to pay out of \$80 for every \$100 they earned two years ago, they will get the fair measure of "reform," as Mr. Cleveland understands it. If Democrats only were to bear the burden and the loss but we are all in one boat, and the cost of the Nation's foolishness

A decent revenue law would save the country \$1,000,000 yearly on this one issue of bonds, and prevent another, and yet Democrats do not dare r are not willing to give the country a tariff which will raise an adequate revenue. It costs something, but the country has the Democratic rule for which it voted. The best thing Republicans can now hope to do is to wait until the President has borrowed all the money be thinks necessary, and then to ask him if he means to make any provision for payments, or for an honest and adequate revenue in the future. It would be in the last degree discreditable if the President should then refuse to approve such increase of revenue as will be necessary to meet interest on the bonds issued by his orders, and to prevent recurring exhaustion of the Treasury

## HIGH DADDY IN THE HOUSE.

They had a little outpouring of language yesterday on the floor of the House. Language ac companied by gesticulation. The language was all of it fervent and some of it quite lurid, though it lacked the illustrative cuss words with which persons who indulge habitually in that manner of discourse usually decorate conversation and make their meaning clear. The gesticulation was forceful and animated; so much so that some of it came near impinging on the features of the statesmen who were giving the exhibition. Devotees of the manly art in the galleries and on the floor, who have been feeling more or less depressed of late in consequence of the growing tendency among the great lights of pugilism to omit gesticulation from their athletic engagements, began to be encouraged. Not for many months has there been so close an anproach to actual collision between public men of the dramatic profession, or the prize ring, or in the Congressional arena. It refreshed, cacouraged and exhilarated many whose spirits had been drooping over the manifest decadence of the manly art. Except for the interference of mean-spirited bystanders, who entertain the absurd notion that discussion of public questions of great moment should proceed from between the nose and chin and not from the shoulder, there might have been then and there an entertainment that would have rejolced the galleries exceedingly, and possibly made a warmhearted and patriotic people very proud of themselves and their Representatives. If it had been continued to a finish it might have reconciled the Hawaiians, to whom the debate was not unrelated, to the policy of the present Administration, which keeps their republic from the enjoyment of such festivities, or it might have made them more eager to get in and have a hand in

The discussion sprang up, as it were, spontaneously. Mr. Heard, of Missouri, who is de scribed as a tall and thin person, a recent invalid and not muscular or athletic, had become weary of the talk about Hawaii which had been going on for some time, and accordingly moved the previous question. There are Democratic precedents for moving the previous question with a gun; also with an empty bottle; also in many other ways which in Democratic communities are deemed effective for closing debate But Heard did it by word of mouth. Mr. Resek inridge, of Kentucky, who is not unknown to fame as a peculiar Presbyterian with a silvery tongue, an impressive manner and a physique which commands the admiration of both sexes had some remarks of a high order of eloquence shut up within his heart's hot cells, which I was exceedingly anxious to let loose then and there. He expostulated with Heard. Heard was abrupt. Breckinridge, tapping his eloquence on key a triffe lower than he had intended, let fall the remark that Heard was an impertment scoundrel. Heard, feeling in his own mind that Breckinridge, however sincere he might be in his statement, was evidently laboring under a misapprehension as to his (Heard's) real character, endeavored to correct him by informing him that he was a liar. Nothing could have been more to the purpose or freer from circumlocution than this brief but apposite remark. Breckinridge, who is famous for his readiness at repartee, as was shown in a recent trial, im mediately let go his left. Whether or not Heard dodged does not clearly appear from the report.

much as they were in the Reed Congress. At any rate, the gesture fell short.

Then the debate became tumultuous, Pence entered into it with enthusiasm. Much language was spilled on the floor unreported. Mostly crude and extemporaneous, but tropical in the extreme, for both disputants are warmhearted, high-spirited and the soul of honor. Of course, it is only the soul of honor that discusses public questions in this manner. Then the United States Government-the same Government that compelled Coxey to keep off the grass appeared on the scene in the form of the Sergeant-at-Arms, carrying an uncommonly impressive stick with a gilded bird on the end of it. This emblem has the reputation of having quelled everything in the nature of a disturbance except the Civil War. Doubtless it would have quelled that if it had been taken in time, but Breckinridge and Heard had by this time become so much interested in each other and in the various members of the Democratic and Populist parties who were holding them apart, that they failed to recognize the emblem. So they kept right on illustrating the latest phase of Christian civilization, the present condition of the Democratic party, and the millennium which was ushered in in 1892. It was very inspiring while it lasted. Everybody felt that this Congress was on the point of doing something. Then after Lafe Pence and the rest got tired of holding the controversialists, and the controversialists themselves were weary, that portion of the entertainment ceased and the curtain was rung up for apologies. Both gentlemen apologized in the handsomest manner to the United States Government and then to each other. Then each withdrew the apology he had made to the other and took a fresh start, until at length the Hon, Thomas B. Reed, who is not remarkable per cent yearly, or, if the bonds are to run for being warm-hearted and high-spirited and the soul of honor, suggested that as the House had considerable work to do and not much time to do it in, it should proceed to business, which it did. Nothing heroic about that. But, after all, it suggests a contrast and sets one thinking.

## HASN'T STRUCK HIS GAIT YET.

straining binaself to elevate the statesman's calling, the Hon, Joseph Henry Walker, of Massa chusetts, it seems to us, has not exactly struck his gait. It is a great thing to be a reformer and a still greater thing to achieve success in that capacity. Mr. Walker is a reformer, and therefore great; but The Tribune wishes him to be a success, and therefore greater. We would take Mr. Walker to some secluded spot and wrestle with him for a spell.

Mr. Walker has been wasting his time and his energy upon the atmosphere of the House of Representatives in Washington. The only person now living who ever made anything out of atmosphere is Henry T. Thurber, the President's private secretary. He has it stuffed by the President, and then does wonders with it. But Mr. Walker has accomplished nothing with the House atmosphere. It may be thick and bad, as he complains. No doubt it would be all the better for a little ventilation. The trouble is, however, that Mr. Walker has not approached t wisely. We have followed with genuine interest and occasional grief the gentleman's operations against Edward Clark, the architect of the Capitol, but have been forced reluctantly o the conclusion that Mr. Walker has been astray upon a false scent. So far as we can see, the architect is simply carrying out instruclons and executing definite laws and regulaions. He did not design the Capitol, nor did he frame the rules under which he officially proceeds. If the atmosphere of the House is deplorable, as Mr. Walker claims and as may well be the case; at least Mr. Chirk did not make it so, nor can he with the means at his disposal cleanse and sweeten it. Mr. Walker may catechise him from now until Doomsday, but that

atmosphere will stick Now it just occurs to us that the Massachu setts reformer might do something useful in another direction in several other directions, to be exact if he really wants a change of air in the House, and is not merely baiting Architect Clark to keep his hand in. He could prevail played in Brooklyn 130 miles of first-class paveupon certain of his colleagues, for example, to ments would have been provided before this swear off smoking in the hall. He could induce others to quit tobacco chewing, and to curtail the volume of expectoration on the carpet. He could also set the example of keeping one's coat on when one arises to make a summer speech. And he might, though with difficulty, we fear, prevail upon Honorable gentlemen to bring less of "the underlying principles of Southern hospitality" with them when they return from the restaurant to their seats upon the floor. Here is a wide and varied field for the useful employment of Mr. Walker's undoubted talent for remonstrance and objurgation-a field he should

lose no time in occupying. Meanwhile, we invite Mr. Walker's attention to the prospect that the incoming LIVth Congress will improve the atmosphere of the House in a great many important respects. It is possible, indeed, that after the 4th of next March he will find so little to complain of as regards the air he breathes that he will be able to post pone considerations of hygiene indefinitely, and concentrate his talents on that higher states manship in which he is qualified for such brilliant and profound achievement.

## THE SILVER PROBLEM.

The average price of silver bullion has been a tittle lower in January than in any other month in the whole history of the trade. In March last It was a shade lower at London, 27.29d, per ounce, against 27.33d. in January, but the New-York average last March was 59.91 cents per ounce, and this month it has been 59.73 cents. For the whole year 1894 it was only 63.3214 cents at New-Vork and 28.91%d, at London, against 35.59d, in 1893, 39.80d. in 1892, 45.08d. in 1891, and 47.71d. in 1890. A fall of about 20 cents per ounce in four years gives fresh interest to the question whether this fall is due to increased production.

The preliminary statement by Wells, Fargo & Co. of production of precious metals in 1894 is that the output of gold was \$45,892,668, against only \$33,948,723 in 1893. The large increase is not astonishing, in view of the expected increase in demand for that metal. The same preliminary statement makes the output of silver only \$28. 721,014, and gives the price as 63 cents per ounce, which is close to the New-York average above quoted. At that rate, the actual production in 1893 was 45,588,911 ounces, whereas at 74 cents per ounce the Wells-Fargo statement for 1893 indiated a yield of 52,015,569 ounces. An increase of 25 per cent in the output of gold, and a decrease of 12.3 per cent in the output of silver in a single year, might naturally be expected to raise the price of silver as compared with gold, and yet the diver average last year was the lowest on record. An obvious reason is the discontinuance of Gov-

ernment purchases, amounting to 4,500,000 ounces per month. The exports were indeed very much larger, exceeding the imports for the calendar year by \$36,540,194, against \$28,013,917 in 1893. Reckoning at the average price for the two years. the quantities are 58,000,000 ounces last year, against 26,133,000 the year before, and this increase of 12,000,000 ounces in the quantity thrown on the markets of the world, against a decrease of only 6,470,000 ounces in production, is indeed enough to account for the heavy decline. Moreover, the exports more than doubled in 1893, rising from 16,175,000 ounces in 1892 and 9,600,000 ounces in 1891. So tremendous an outpouring of the metal could not fall to put down the price, and it will probably be found that in other countries as in this, the decrease in production has borne no proportion to the fall in prices as yet. The fact is that the statistics of purchases and exports make it no easy matter to accept as accurate the

recent accounts of production, official or unofficial. The mint report for 1894 has not yet been made, but for three previous years the quantities compare with those indicated by the Wells-Fargo reports as follows, values being added:

Production quantities. Values.

Year. Mint. W. F. & Co. Mint. W. F. & Co. 1864 W. F. & Co. 1865 Oct. 1865

Appended are the actual averages of daily prices at New-York, from which it appears that the Wells-Fargo return of 74 cents for 1893 was too ow. But the mint estimate of a round 60. 000,000 ounces is, to say the least, suspicious. In the three years 1891-3, inclusive, the mint reported 176,334,282 ounces produced, while Wells-Fargo reported 172,035,569 ounces. But the actual purchases by Government in the three years, as officially reported, were 147,383,542 fine ounces, and the exports were about 61,908,000 ounces, to say nothing of the quantity used in the arts which, according to the mint estimates, would be nearly 20,000,000 ounces new bullion. No doubt an unusual quantity of silver bullion had been accumulated on hand in 1890, in anticipation of the increase in purchases, and was on hand January 1, 1891, which has since been emptied on the markets of the world. But no reason appears for supposing that the stock thus remaining on hand January 1, 1891, was about a full year's production. The apparent discrepancy suggests the question whether the production has not in fact been somewhat larger than any of the reports have indicated.

A new broom sweeps clean, and the condition of the streets shows that Commissioner Waring is using one of that sert.

The country has become so ridiculously and obesely prosperous under Democratic Administration that President Cleveland now proposes that it shall borrow \$100,000,000 or so just for the satisfaction of showing that its credit is good. In other words, the Cleveland idea is that the way to relieve the country is to increase its

Colonel Waring is not likely to lose much sleep

ver the humorous criticisms which have been made of his new hansom cab, which the city has supplied him at a cost of \$838. It is said to be a remarkably fine vehicle, and a handsome set of harness, which cost \$300, goes with it. Colonel Waring says that Controller Fitch declared that the new Street Cleaning Commissioner was entitled to ride in the best cab to be obtained anywhere if he could clean the streets, and the public probably agrees with the Controller. If the streets are really to be cleaned and kept clean, as Colonel Waring gives ample promise of doing, no doubt a good many people would be inclined to forgive the Colonel if he indulged in the extravagance of golden slippers for the steed which draws his hansom. The people of New-York have been yearning for clean streets, and their gratitude for them is not to be measured in shining hansoms, glittering harness or anything so trivial when compared with streets that are fit to have driven in them a cab that costs \$838.

Things will run more smoothly at Albany when the statesmen assembled there get the ideasclearly fixed in their minds that it was the Republican party, and not Mr. Platt, that was

The same old emaciated and moss-covered party that opposed the issue of bonds to provide means for carrying on the war is now in favor of issuing bonds as a means of bolstering up the public credit in time of peace. The most onspicuous expression on the countenance of such statesmanship is that of lofty scorn for the lessons of history.

That was a suggestive statement which City Works Commissioner White, of Brooklyn, made in The Tribune on Sunday-namely, that about a hundred miles of good pavements had been secured in Philadelphia at the expense of the surface railroad companies, which for the privilege of substituting electric traction for horsepower had been required to repaye all the streets used by them either with asphalt or granite, at the discretion of the city authorities. Mr. White remarked that if the same sagacity had been distime. As a matter of fact, the Brooklyn companies paid nothing for the extensive privileges they have secured, and yet they plead poverty and proclaim their inability to pay the small increase in wages which their employes have demanded. It would be no more than fair to require corporations using streets as these companies do to put down good pavements and keep them in repair perpetually.

Postmaster-General Bissell's denial of the report that he was about to resign indicates that his sticking qualities are vastly superior to those of the stamps he has been issuing lately.

The West of Ireland is again threatened with its periodical famine, a recurrence which it seems out of the power of legislation or administration, or change of crops, or redistribution of land, or any other Governmental or economic device to avert. It comes about so often, like the cholera or the Siberian grip, and has to be reckoned with as a persistent factor in the concerns of that much-suffering country. It is as yet only in presnect, but the outlook is serious enough to awaken anxiety and apprehension. Should it come, the right thing will be done about it on this side of the water, as it has often been done before, and it is, meantime, gratifying at least to the beneficiaries that so many of the sons of that unfortunate island have made so much money in American politics that they can afford to contribute generously in such a crisis.

ness to accept Secretary Gresham's offer to arbitrate the differences between herself and Guatemala. In fact, she plainly intimates that she will have nothing of the sort. The Mexicans evidently know Gresham.

There is a fine Doric simplicity in the idea of having only one flag on the top of our public buildings, which ought to and probably will make the American Eagle smile, and emit a gentle squawk of approbation. The Stars and Stripes are an amply sufficing ornament for those summits on all ordinary occasions, and the flying there of another banner should only take place when there is the most manifest and imperative reason for it. If Queen Victoria, for example, or President Faure, or the King of Brentford, or Vvetot, should pay us a visit, it would be polite to display with our own the standards belonging to the countries of those personages long enough to satisfy the requirements of courtesy and hospi tality, but it is not at all a good thing to hoist on our public buildings all sorts of flags on all sorts of occasions as has been too much the custom hitherto. This is the view which the Legislature takes of the matter, having just passed a statute bearing upon it, and Americans in general will think that it is the correct one.

Keep it up, Colonel Waring. You certainly are doing better with the streets than your pred-

The officers and Executive Committee of the Architectural League of America are doing a public service in using their influence to secure the passage of the bill designed to insure better architectural work on buildings erected by the Government. They do not have to go far from home for "horrible examples," though they content themselves in pointing out in general that the results of the present system as shown by our public buildings are "lamentable." They deplore the wasting of great opportunities by which we are "covering our land with edifices calculated to arouse indignation." In the opinion of these

thoroughly competent experts, the McKaig bill will "accomplish the desired results in a wise "and conservative manner, and will meet the requirements as nearly as any bill of a general "character can possibly do." After such an appeal it ought not to be possible for the bill indorsed to fall of passage.

### PERSONAL.

A portrait of the late Rev. Dr. Grindall Reynolds, who was at the time of his death last fall and had been for a number of years the secretary of the American Unitarian Association, has been hung on he walls of the Unitarian Building in Boston. De. who is devoting about half his time to his official duties while still retaining his pastorate in Lowell. This is only a temporary arrangement, for in the spring it is expected that Mr. Batchelor will resign from his church, which would be glad to continue its relations with him. Reynolds's successor is the Rev. George Batche

The fortune of the late John Walter, one of the proprietors of "The London Times," is estimated at \$1,300,000. The heirs had to pay over \$100,000 heritance tax. Mr. Walter's interest in "The Times" went to his two sons, Arthur Fraser and Godfrey.

Major John H. Gilbert, who died at Palmyra N. Y., the other day, at the age of ninety-three was the publisher in 1830 of "The Book of Mor-mon," which Joseph Smith professed to have found in Cumarrab Hill, near Palmyra. Sir William Gregory gives a picture of Anthony

Trollope at Harrow School that makes it evident why he was so unhappy while there. "He was a boy," says Sir William, "older than the rest of the form, and, without exception, the most slovenly and dirty boy ! ever met. He was not only slovenly in person and in dress, but his work was equally dirty. His exercises were a mass of biots and smudges. These peculiarities created a great prejudice against him, and the poor fellow was generally avoided. It is pitiable to read his autob just published, how bitter were his feelings at that time, and how he longed for the friendship and companionship of his comrades, but in vain. There was a story affoat, whether true or false I know not, that his father had been outlawed, and every boy believed it was the duty of a loyal subject of the crown to shoot or otherwise destroy old Trollope if possible. Fortunately he never appeared among us. I had plenty of opportunities of judging of Anthony, and I am bound to say, though my heart smites me sorely for my unkindness, that I did not dislike him. I avoided him, for he was rude and uncouth, but I thought him an honest, brave fellow. He was no sneak. His faults were external; all the rest of him was right enough. But the faults were of that character for which schoolboys would never make allowances, and so poor Trollope was tabooed, and had not, so far as I am aware, a single friend. He might have been a thoroughly bad young fellow, and yet have had plenty of associates. He gave no sign of promise whatsoever, was always in the lowest part of the form, and was regarded by masters and by boys as an incorrigible dunce." if possible. Fortunately he never appeared among

A great many people in Troy, N. Y., are being converted through the preaching of the evangelist, J. Wilbur Chapman.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia have plate to make a long journey through their dominions They are also to spend some time in Darm-when Professor von Angeli will paint their

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Clarkson (Tenn.) Tobacco Leaf Chronicle" believes in plain talk. It says: "For small, crawling, creeping, sneaking thievery, the Tennessee Legslature stands out in bold relief and unexcelled Why not count out Evans by resolution and

end the farce? Why not count in Turney by resolution and end the shame? Why be a cad or a thug or a sneak thief? Be a highwayman!"

As Titles Go.—Hobs—Who's this man you alluded to as "Old Teddy"?
Nobs—Oh, he's Professor Teddy, who teaches biology and ethnology in a big university.
Hobs—And who is Professor Rotters you just spoke of?
Nobs—He's the professional strong man and prize-ring trainer.—(Chicago Record. The handsome illustrated sixty-page issue of

"The Commercial Advertiser," which appeared on Wednesday, furnishes ample evidence, not only of the ability, but of the prosperity, of our neighbor under its present enlightened management. tender it our congratulations.

He-How does it happen that none of you women have come forward with a new currency plan?

She-Oh, we already have a perfect one. When we need currency we just sit down and cry for it.—
(Cincinnati Tribune. The "new woman" is beginning to ask why the

title "Mr." may be given to a man whether he is

married or single, while the equivalent title "Mrs."

can only be given to a married woman. She thinks

the discrimination is a badge of thraldom.

What's that you say, my boy?
The teacher says you are as sharp as a needle?
Well, probably she meant to compliment you, myboy—I have no doubt she did—but remember that
needles always go into things with their eyes
closed. You don't want to be like that.
Now, there's the pin. The pin has a head, you will
notice, which prevents it going in too far.
Be like the pin, my boy.—(Rotkland Tribune. The advance of the Japanese in China and the fear of a Chinese rising against Europeans and

other foreign residents have caused the Powers. to take measures for the protection of their citi zens in the Celestial Empire. Apropos of that, it may be interesting to state that France, which, until her recent quarrels with Italy, had been intrusted with the protection of all Catholics in China, no matter what was their nationality, maintains in that country a diplomatic and consular corps, numbering thirty-eight persons. And still, France has no great interests in the Middle Empire. for there are only seven Frenchmen at Peking, with 750 "protégés," disseminated all through China. A: Shanghal there are 150 Frenchmen, fifty of whom belong to he municipal foreign guard of the settlement. At Hong Kong there are residents, 27 at Tien-Tsin, 9 at Canton, 12 at Nang-Tse, 4 at Lang-Chow, and 3 at Foo-Chow, 50 "protégés.

## IN THE GOOD TIME COMING.

The Courteous Attendant (at the theatre)—Yes, madam, this is the place to check your large hat. The Lady (to her escort)—Well, let's go to our seats.

The Courteous Attendant (politely)—Not yet, madam; kindly pass on to the next window and check your big sleeves.—(Chicago Tribune.

"The Philadelphia Record" tells of a good old Methodist lady who became very happy last Sunday under the preaching of the Word, and ejaculated, "Glory!" She was admonished to keep quiet by two of the brethren, and nodded assent, but soon becoming forgetful, responded, "Hallelujah!" The brethren again called her attention to the annovance and teld her that if she did not keep quiet they would be compelled to remove her. The ser-mon proceeded, and the old lady, becoming very happy and forgetful of her surroundings. out, "Glory to God!" This was too much for the brethren, and they tried to lead her out, but she refused to walk, so they carried her. On her way she said: "I am honored above my Master, for, while he was carried by an ass, I am carried by

The Cheerful Idiot. "Do you know," said the Cheerful Idiot. "that it is the easiest thing in the world to tell whether a man is going out on a journey or returning by the way he carries his vallee?"

"I never thought of that," said the youngest boarder. "What is the difference?" The Cheerful Idiot settled himself a little firmer in his chair and gloated for a moment before an-

Cnief-Justice Griffith, of Queensland, Australia. written to a gentleman in this city the working of the new method of voting adopted in 1892. It allows the voter to indicate his first and second choice candidates by placing the figure 1 opposite the name of his first choice and the figure 2 opposite his second choice. Then if the first choice candidate proves to be unpopular, the first choice is disregarded, and the vote is given, according to the second choice, to some other candidate. By this means a great candidates the least popular candidate would fall of election and the votes of his supporters would go to one of the two remaining candidates according to may become a majority. This method was described Remsen, a lawyer of this city, and was a Queensiand less than one year afterward. The Chief-Justice closes his letter by saying: "I think the system is free from difficulty. The only objec-tion I have seen made to it came from persons who are conscious that they cannot command a majority of the votes, but still desire to be elected."

Worthlessness of the Authorities.—Ewan Each-aview—Now, for instance, there's that word "lurid." I suppose you think it means red and

fiery.

Dooseware—Of course it does.

"Well, look in the dictionary.

(Does so) "It says. 'ghastly pale, gloomy, dismal.' It's just as I've always said. You can't learn anything from a dictionary!" (Slams the book shut.)—(Chicago Tribune.